Sanguinary Battles on July 16 and 18.

THE ALLIES ASSAULT THE PARAGUAYAN POSITION.

THE ATTACK PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL.

Allied Loss 4,500 Killed and Wounded.

DESPERATE ASSAULT ON THE PARAGUAYAN LINE. The steamer North America brings Rio de Janeiro papers to August 25.

Advices from the Plate report fighting of a most stubborn and sanguinary nature on the 16th and 18th of July. causing a loss of 4,200 killed and wounded in the allied armies, and an approximate amount in the Paraguayan army, the latter fighting chiefly within intrenchments, and consequently losing less.

The affair arose from a determination of the allies to dis todge the Paraguayans from the position they were fortifying on a hill, which would have enabled them to endanger the allied left and rear. The Paragunyans were surprised and driven out at daybreak on the 16th, by a brigade of Brazilians after a sharp fight. The victors then advanced to the assault of the Paraguyan works, in the rear, but were received with such a heavy fire that they were forced to abandon the attempt and confine themselves to the defense of the work they had taken. This was successfully done, notwithstanding two fierca affacks were made by the Paragunyans, and a storm of missiles was poured on

The allies suffered considerable loss, and the troops ander fire were relieved several times during the day. The next day passed without fighting, but a reconnois sance made to uncover the Paraguayan movements and works, was changed into a general assault of the next line of the Paraguayan fortifications, which was carried, but recovered, and again re-taken; but, finally, after very beavy fighting, which involved almost all the forces on both sides, the allied commanders recognized that success in that direction would be too dearly bought, and their troops, were recalled, retiring in good order, without being

The Paraguayans, however, made a dash with cavalry on the Argentine flank on the right, but were repulsed and Sighting ceased on both sides, the work captured on the 16th remaining in possession of the Allies. This was strengthened and armed with heavy cannon and mortars, and is likely to be of real service to the Allies.

TORPEDO EXPLOSIONS. The Paraguayans continued up to the 18th to send down torpedoes, and on the 14th and 15th two explosions ocgurred so near the leading vessel of the Allied fleet as to

shake her severely. A boat was blown up and eight per-CENSOLIDATION OF THE BRAZILIAN ARMY.

The second Brazilian army, 9,000 strong, under Ponto
Alegre, had been incorporated with the allied forces.

Two or three thousand convalescents had also joined.
Further reenforcements have also been demanded and expected from Brazil and the Argentine provinces.

EXPORT AND IMPORT DUTIES.

EXPORT AND IMPORT DUTIES.

It is expected that the Argentine Congress will increase the expert and import duties.

TRANSPORT LOST.

A Brazilian transport steamer had been lost in the Plate.
All the people on board of her were saved, as well as 150,000 sovereigns. TRIEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BRAZIL AND

TRIEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ERAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.

RIO JAKEIRO, August 24, 1865.

The Government of Brazil having resolved to accept the propessis of Mr. Cayman, Agent of Mr. Perry McD. Collins, a large meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-day, closing at 3 o clock, and was attended by most of the influential merchants of the city, ex-Ministers and deputies, at which it was unanimously resolved that the Imperial Government be arged to close the contract immediately with Mr. Collins's agent on the conditions proposed by the ex-Minister of Commerce, Schor Panle Souza. As I was leaving the Chamber to see the North America off, Schor Panle Souza said to me: "Send word to them in the United States that we are resolved to shake hands with them fraternally in less than two years."

There was a dreadful fire in Rua da Quilanda, Rio de Janeiro, on the 23d of August, owing to the explosion of some powder kept on the premises. Three persons were killed, and several seriously wounded. COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

Coffee at Rio was more active; sales for the fortnight, \$8,000 bags, at an advance of 20.0 2000 reis per arroba on the firest grades. Supplies from the interior are limited, and the stock reduced to \$0.000 bags, a large portion of which is inferior. The new crop is estimated at 2,500,500 bags. The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Washed, 71600.0 9(100), Superior, 71200.2 7(600), Good Firsts, 6(800.0), 8000.

Pose.

This good result is owing, not only to the importance of this gigantic enterprise, the advantages of which any one can appreciate, but to the energies of the agent here,

AGRICULTURE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y. AGRICULTURAL

FAIR, FOR Our Own Correspondent. CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, Sept. 20, 1866

This is the third day of this the farmers' annual festival, and the third day of the equinoctial storm, which has fallen like a wet blanket, to smother the hopes of the people who have been looking forward to this, their heliday, and to very much dampen the energies of the active managers, who have worked with a will to inaugurate a new order of things here—that is, to make an agricultural exhibition the leading object, rather than a mere exhibition of the speed of fast horses.

So far as the exhibition is concerned, they have been remarkably successful. It is creditable in all its branches, and in some excellent. It is true, it might and should be made still better in such a rich farming country as this, and it will be whenever all or even half the people awake to the importance of making these annual fairs great schools of instruction to the people. and the third day of the equinoctial storm, which has

to the importance of making these annual fairs great schools of instruction to the people.

A commodious two-story frame building has been erected to shelter such products as require it, and the lower floor is crowded with the fruits of the field, garden and orchard. I was pagicularly attracted toward the tables containing apples, pears and grapes. Of the latter, there are some as handsome specimens of Delawares as I have ever seen, and Concords and some other sorts are so excellent it leaves no room to doubt that grape culture can be made a profitable branch of agriculture, even in this hilly country, if those who plant vines will only first learn how.

earn how.

The show of pears also proves that the business of growing this fruit as a crop for market may be here made

was surprised to see so fine a show of apples, because

I was surprised to see so fine a show of apples, because
I had previously noticed the almost entire absence of apples upon the numerons orchards in the country, although
the trees were covered with blossoms last Spring.
I am sorry to notice here, as I have over an extensive
range of country, the unhealthy appearance of apple trees,
and the entire decay of many old orchards. I have reason
to fear that this invaluable fruit is going the same road of
the peaches, which were once as common here and in the
adjoining counties as apples. Now a healthy bearing
peach tree is a great rarity.

adjoining counties as apples. Now a healthy bearing peach tree is a great rarity.

Along side of the fruit tables there is a large, attractive flower show, and the attention it attracts from the ladies (who are here in spite of the storm) proves to me that they are being educated in a direction that will produce its good fruits in the hearts of the people.

There is also, upon the same floor, a better show of field and garden vegetables than some I have seen at State Fairs. The difficulty about this part of the exhibition is the want of room. The space allotted is not half large enough for the simple reason that this part of the exhibition is twice as large and generally better in quality than over seen before.

that they may without any drawback take their place in the road to progress, and arrive at the believant future which nature has too plainly marked out for them.

The weather this season has been terribly severe on the coast. Fierce gales from the east have driven ashore several sailing and steam vessels, among the latter, the American steamer "Jose San Roman," Capt. Merrill, on her way from Montevideo to this port with the Government mails and invaind troops; happily no lives were lost.

Some politicians here and at Buennes-Ayres anticipate trouble between Mr. Washburn, the American Chesrye d'Afforrs to Paraguay and the Arcentine and Brazilian Governments. Mr. Washburn desires to proceed to Asunsion, and it appears that Admiral Tamandaré demes him the right to pais. The matter, it is raid, has been referred to President Mitre.

By next packet I will be able to afford your readers the satisfaction of knowing that the Brazilian Government, has approved and closed the contract with Mr. P. McCollins for the establishment of his telegraphic line through this continent. A petition to the Imperial Government, praying for the concession of this privilege, was unanimonally resolved upon to-day by capitalists and a large number of business men of this city, who met for that purpose.

This good result is owing, not only to the importance

Mr. J. Rider showed me among the fruits and gave me hints. There will be about a third of a crop of apples. Greenings are fall, and Baldwins are less wormy than common, and russets light and scattering. Fall pippin of late years has declined, also the Newtown pippin and Vandevier. The red Astrachan, somewhat new here, bore a full crop. Mr. R. said if we were now to plant a new orchard he would select such as ripen before peaches, as the Astracham and Summer pippin.

Bartlett and Winkfield pears here fall crops. He would plant Bartlett, Seckel, Lawrence and Dutchess. The last is most profitable. The Washington is as good as the Bartlett, and is preferred in New-York for the table, because, being smaller, it takes less to go round. The apple and pear quince are most profitable, the first generally sells for \$2 a hundred. These should be on moist, rich ground.

Apples largely should be cultivated in this country, for

Apples largely should be cultivated in this country, for

Apples largely should be cultivated in this country, for it is tavorable and near market. This fruit does better on granite than on linestone soils. The sweetest butter is from grass oneranite hills. It takes many years to settle on the kinds best to plant, and a long time for dealers to get accustomed to new names. Strange pears, when a liftle later and similar to knewn sorts, are soid in continuation for the same. The Herbemont grape, which is small, when first brought to the St. Louis market, begged purchasers at six cents a pound; now it sells well. In Now-York it is seldom seen.

Now-York it is seldom seen.

Each day through the Fair, fine carriages and teams belonging to gentlemen of the county have been displayed. There have been races, too. These are not in my line.

The following address was made by Mr. Elliot C.

MR. COWDIN'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADDES AND GENTLEMEN:—I should do vicione to my own feeings if I did not say that the scene that we have winessed during the continuance of this County Fair, might challenge encomium from the most impassive minds, and entice something akin to elequence from the dulest lps. Coming, as I do from the bustle of commercial into, snatching only a day or twe from times to time, as best I can, for agricultural writings only a day or twe from times to time, as best I can, for agricultural writings cannot fail to observe that the men of research and reflection in this department of industry, generally complain of the intrincial, nuscitatified and wasteful manner in whim American agriculture is conducted. Doubtless there is some ground for these complaints. If they were attered merely by scholastic dreamers, or visionary theorists, they might pass unheeded. Eut they emanate from such scientific agriculturists as Professors, Johnson and Norton, and such preducted farmers as Joses Buel of Albany, Dr. Beckman of Dutchess, Gen. Wadsworm of Livingston, Gen. Wright of St. Lawreine, John Delanted of Seneca, and A. J. Downing of Orange. Though these objections may be traceable in some degree to the proverbally cautions movements of he general agricultural mind, which inclines it to trust rather to the results of well tested experience than to venture upon untried theories, still may we not infer that they have their root in the sparseness of our populintion when compared with the superabudance and great nataral fertility of our soil? When, almost from the foundation of MR. COWDIN'S ADDRESS. the peaches, which were once as common here addoning counties as apples. Now a healthy bearing peach tree is a great raity.

Along side of the fruit tables there is a large, attractive flower show, and the attention it attracts from the ladies (who are here in spite of the storm) proves to me that the special control of the storm proves to me that they are being educated in a direction that will produce its good fruits in the hearts of the people.

There is also, upon the same floor, a better show of field and garden vegetables than some I have seen at State Fairs. The difficulty about this part of the exhibition is tree as large and garden vegetables than some I have seen at State Fairs. The difficulty about this part of the exhibition is twice as large and generally better in quality that over seen before.

The show of grains is not large, but the quality is excellent. But the storm provided in the superbolic of the strain of the storm proved in yield and quality. But the storm of the storm proved in yield and grain, and is emenally harvested, or at least cut and set up to cure, ready for the thrasher.

A. Mr. Clark exhibits some handsome yellow ears of corn, which he has improved in yield and quality, by selecting year after year his seed from only such stalks aproduce two or more cars. A few years ago he could easily gather twenty bashels in his field, by only taking the best car from a stalk with three cans. What would be the grand result if every farmer should pursue the same course? I hope all who have seen this special work of the same course? I hope all who have seen this special work of the same course? I hope all who have seen this provide of the same course? I hope all who have seed this years and handsome specimens, and altogether it is a better show than one has reason to expect in a county not show than one has reason to expect in a county not show than one has reason to expect in a county not show that any other provides and handsome specimens, and altogether it is a better show the manufacturin

And the filth of the street of the first of

ambition of two or three men has been satisfied, therefore the will be tranquillity for a few months.

There will be tranquillity for a few months.

The PHILADELPHIA TRAGEDY. The Philadelphia Press of Thursday morning gives the following particulars of the murder committed in that city

Our city has arain become the scene of another of the most atrocious murders that it has ever become our duty to record. On the south side of Raitfonwood-st, above Ninth (No. 924) is a comfortable two story brick building, which has been occapied by Mr. Milo M. Miler for about 25 years. He is a mill-wright by trade—his family, yesterday morning, consisting of himself, bis wrie, Eira M. Miller, and an old maiden lady, the sister of Mrs. Muler.

As has been his manifection, Mr. Miller left his home yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, to attend to his daily avocations, as did also his sister-in-law, who carns her livelihood by making paner boxes. The wife of Mr. Miller, who was sixty-three years of age, was left alone in the house.

Between 3a and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a neighbor and friend of the family (Miss Sarah Wood), entered the house, and was horrified noon discovering Mrs. Miller lying dead upon the floor, in a pool of blood. She immediately gave the alarm, and a number of the neighbors hastened to the apot.

The Chief of Police and the Coroner were speedily sum-The Chief of Police and the Coroner were specially summered, but up to a late hour last night no clue or reasonable conjecture could be made out in regard to the perpetration of this most horrible crime.

As has been stated, the house in which the deed was committed is on the south side of Buttouwood-st. On the west sade of the house is a narrow siley, teeding into a yard in the rear. A gate also opens from the yard into several little courts at the back of the building. Both of these gates were found open.

found open.

On the first floor of the house are two rooms, separated by, a thin partition, and opening into each other by a single of From the back room a state of the cach other by a single of the back room a state of the cach other by a single of the back room a state of the cach other by a single of t On the first floor of the house are two rooms, separated by, thin partition, and opening into each other by a single door, room the back room a stairway leads to the upper part of the use. At the foot of this stairway the body of Mir. Miller as found. By her side was an iron fire-poker. Upon excluding the confused wounds were discovered upon her rehead, inflicted by some blunt instrument. Marks were and upon her throat, indicating that she had been strangled, of her throat was cut from ear to ear, in a most shocking anner. The murderer had opened the drawer of a small ream that stood as her head as she lay upon the floor, and ken therefrom the rozor of her husband, with which her roat was cut.

burean that stood at the razor of her husband, with which her threat was ent.

A lady residing next door says that at 7½ o'clock in the morning she distinctly heard the screams of a woman, but in consequence of the peaceful and happy character of the family of Mr. Miller never for a moment supposed they they had any connection with his household. She supposed the screams came from one of the courts in the rear of Mr. Miller's house. From this fact it is conjectured that the murder was committed at that early hour of the morning, soon after Mr. Miller's house. The neighbors, with one accord, speak in the highest terms of the unfortunate family. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were remarkable for their affectionate regard for each other. One lady informed us that they were more like a couple of loving chilence of the content of the supposed when we make the supposed woman was

informed us that they were more like a couple of loving chair dren, than an aged man and wife. The murdered woman was beloved by the whole neighborhood in which she had lived for a quarter of a century. She was kind, generous, charitable, and of an extraordinarily cheerfel disposition. The only con-jecture as yet, in regard to the cause of this murder, is, that it was committed for the sole purpose of plunder. It would seem that the murderer or murderers had attempted to second the starrs, and were resisted is the attempt by the murdered woman. Yet nothing appears to have been carried away from the premises.

PHILABELPHIA, Sept. 20.—No clue has been obtained to the nurderer of Mrs. Miler. His departure without plundering the house is perhaps explained by the fact of the carrier of The League opening the window to throw in the morning paper, which is thought to have frightened him away.

mornins paper, which is thought to have frightened him away.

LATER.

PHILAPELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1866.

The police helieve they are on the track of the murder of Mrs. Miller.

He is supposed to be Gotlieb Miller, a miserable papper, whose left side is paralyzed, causing him to walk slowly, with the aid of a boary stick.

His father formerly owned the house where the deceased lived, and Gotlileb was well acquaiated with the locality.

He had been in the habit of visiting the house, and the deceased was kind to him, frequently giving him his victuals. Detectives are in search, and think they will capture him before morning.

THE HEALTH OF SECRETARY SEWARD. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1866. Secretary Seward is to-day pronounced out of immediate danger. He was not moved to a chair this morning, the fatigue of the changing yesterday being a little too much for his prostrated system. He rested well last night and this morning exhibits the first symptoms of returning appetite. SEPT. 20-EVENING.-Secretary Seward is mending rapidly. Dr. Norris pronounces him now out of danger.

THE PRIZE RING.

PIGET EETWEEN DAVIS AND M'COOLE-M'COOLE THE

PIGET ESTWEEN DAVIS AND M'COOLE—M'COOLE THE

VICTORS.

A prize-fight between Wm. M. Davis and Michael McCoole for a purse of \$500, the championship and the champion's belt, took place on Chotean Island, about 10 miles
above this city, at i o'clock this afternoon. Two steambeats took the spectators to the field. The seconds of
Davis were Patsey Curtin and Dublin Tricks. McCoole's
seconds were Val. McKinney and Ned Shaw.

The umpires were Frank Carry and Sherman Thurston.
The referee was Pat. Coyle, and the time-keeper John
Franklin. Thirty-live rounds were fought in thirty-four
minutes, when the seconds of Davis threw up the sponge.
Davis was terribly punished, while McCoole was not much
hurt. McCoole got the first blood and the first knock
down on the first round, and had it pretty much his wan
way from the start. Davis acknowledged himself beaten
at the thirteenth round, but continued to fight on at the
solicitation of his seconds.

After the fight a purse of \$250 was made up for Davis,
McCoole leading off with a subscription of five dollars.
Sporting characters from Chicago, Cluckinnati, Cieveland,
New-York, Beston, Buffalo, and other places, were
present.

THE SOUTH.

AN EX-REBEL OFFICER'S OFINION OF THE "LOYALTY"

OF THE PEOPLE. The following letter from a distinguished officer of the Rebel army was read by the Hon, J. M. Botts at the Union meeting at Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday evening:

Rebel army was read by the Hon. J. M. Botts at the Union meeting at Paterson, N. J., on Wednosday evening:

I agree with you that something ought to be done to restore the States to their sate bellum condition, and I willingly confess I have not been able theoretically to fix upon any plan that was even satisfactory to myself.

It is evident that any attempt to reconstruct the States lately in rebellion by men who are justas hostile to the Federal Union now as they were at any stage of the past fearful struggie, and who will have the same means of dragging the helpiess neeple into any means of resistance that future contingencies may suggest, is eminently unjust to the suffering masses and dangerous to the safety of the Government.

It is impossible to describe the deep-seated and implacable hatred with which the so-called lenders in the South regard the Union and everything appertaining to it. It is a hatred resulting from disappointed hopes and the frustration of ambitious schames, and is much the same feeling the thief entertains who has broken into some rich magazine of wealth, where has loaded humself with the stoden treasure, and is about making his escape, when a policeman steps up, and takes the fellow into custody. He locks upon the officer and all the agencies used in his detection as his mortal enemies, and no time or eigenstances can obliterate the undying animosity of the detected thief.

Nothing reconciles these political charlatans of the South to a residence under the protecting folds of the banner of the Union, but the fast growing hope that they will one day get into power, and be able to wreak a terrible vengeance upon all those who in any manner assisted in their downfall. I have heard this feeling expressed by the flickering camp fires. I have heard it in the editorial sonetum and around the social cincle, and I know from personal observation of men and things that it would be dangerous, may, it would be suicidal to Congress to restore these men to place and power. I will oppose it while I

CITY NEWS.

IN MEMORIAM. -- A meeting will be held this evening at Dodworth's Hall to commemorate the life and character of the late Rev. John Pierpoat, at which the Rev. O. B. Frothing-William C. Bryant, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Misson Hardinge are expected to speak. The public are in-ited attend.

WELCOMING MEETING .- A public meeting will be held this evening at the Chapel of St. John's M. E. Church to extend a welcome to the Rev. Robinson Scott, D. D., and William McArthur, esq., of the Irish Wesleyan Conference Centenary Delegation. FELL OVERBOARD AND DROWNED .- Patrick Hickey.

sailor employed on the brig Helen, lying at the foot of Fifa sailor employed on the originates, tying at the look of reteenther, in the East River, on Monday night has fell over-board and was drowned. On Wednesday night the body was recovered, and yesterday Coroner Gover held an inquest. A verdlet of "ascidentally drowned" was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 20 years. ARMY MEDICAL BOARD .- An Army Board, consistng of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., President;

ret Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet

spor Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., and evet Lieut-tol. Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., con-ned in this city yesterday for the examination of candidates the medical staff of the United States Army. The examinations are private. REMOVAL OF GEN. SANFORD.—As has been stated would be the case, Gen. Sanford has been relieved of the command of the First Division, in accordance with the paragraph of the report regulations, providing that officers may be relieved of their commands who have been ten years in the

[Announcements.] THE BURGLAR'S ALARM TELEGRAPH is being ap ted daily to the best houses in the city, invisibly and without mage. Seven years experience without a failure. B. Holmes, p. 234 Broadway.

DEMOREST'S MONTBLY .- The October number of I had to the state of the state

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Steinship Hatteris, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with nodes of puss to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Bare Namie J. Bell, Hotelings, Sagua, 18 days, with source and misses to Advin. Bell's Source.

Bart Namie J. Sell, Hotelings, Sagua, 18 days, with source and misses to Advin. Bell's Source.

Bart Hathersh for Sanderlandly, Dicksen, Marilla May 18, via St. nolman Ang. T. with bermy, &c. to master. Pussed Cape of Good opp July 23, crowed the Equator Aug. 19 in lcnc. 27-26.

Fing Januarite Norw., Hassen, R. Ro, Janello 25 days, with coffee C. J. Sputch & Co. Aug. 14, Set. 12 19 S. Jong 33 40 W, spoke Br. of Fair, Jone Swarzes bound 45 Chile.

Fair, Jone Swarzes bound 45 Chile.

Schr. Watter, Watt. Livingham. Richmond, with lamber to John Boynteen. ARRIVED.

Co. 1. Horton (Br.), Smith, Windoor 15 days, with plaster to off & Go. Petado, Colton, Shakes 18 days, with piling to Snow &

MEMORANDA. Capt. Diskson of the bark Hadassah reports that a short time gravi-us to his arrival at St. Hub.a., there had been in that port nearly 100 all of women, which had put in for repairs, supplies, &c.

SPOKEN. Brig Fulry (Br.), from Swanses bound to Chill, Aug. 14, lat. 12 19 S, eng. 23 40 W.

GO to MACFARLAND'S Book Store, corner to twenty third at and Broadway, There you will find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old Standard Works, and, also, choice English, French, and Scotch Stationery.

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2. BY MOONLIGHT. By Zdgar Fawestt.

3. VIEWS OF MORMONDOM. By a Mormon Eder.

4. ANGIEST AND MODERN COOKERY. By Fierre Blot.

5. MISS MARTIN AND MISS WIER. By Caroline Chessebro.

6. THE ASCENT OF MONTE ROSA. By C. U. S.

7. ITALY. By Heary Whittaker.

8. ARGHIE LOVELL. By Mrs. Edwards.

9. THE CHARACTER OF PETRARCH. By WIFE BAR. A Deric.

10. THE EXHRAVAGANCE OF THE FRENCH COURT. By
H. A. Dehlle. H. A. Dehlie.

11. DOWN IN A CHINE. By Maria I. Poole.

12. LIVE SETAPHORS. By George Wakenen.

13. A FEW NOTES FOR A TOUNG PIANIST. By Julius Wil-

14. NEBULE. By the Editor.

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